ADAMS
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A

TREATY

OF

AMITY AND OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND

HIS MAJESTY,

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

1786.

Wednesday, May 17, 1786.

CONGRESS took into Consideration a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between his majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America; and adopted and ratified the same, nine states being present, in the manner following:

The United States of America, in Congress assembled:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of Amity and Commerce, between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of Ame-

rica, was concluded and ſigned by the plenipotentiaries of the ſaid United States, and by the plenipotentiary of his ſaid majeſty, duly and reſpectively authoriſed for that purpoſe, at the places of their reſpective reſidence, and at the dates expreſſed under their ſeveral ſignatures; which ſaid treaty, written both in the American and French languages, is (in the American) in the words following, to wit,

A TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE between his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the United States of America.

HIS majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and the United States of America, deſiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be obſerved in the intercourſe and commerce they deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpective countries, his majeſty and the United States have judged that the ſaid end cannot be better obtained than

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by taking the moſt perfect equality and reciprocity for the baſis of their agreement.

With this view his majeſty the king of Pruſſia has nominated and conſtituted as his plenipotentiary the baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, his privy counſellor of embaſſy, and envoy extraordinary, with their high mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands; and the United States have, on their part, given full powers to John Adams, eſquire, late one of their miniſters plenipotentiary for negociating a peace, heretofore a delegate in Congreſs from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and chief juſtice of the ſame, and now miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States with his Britannic Majeſty; doctor Benjamin Franklin, late miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Verſailles, and another of their miniſters plenipotentiary for negociating a peace; and Thomas Jefferſon, heretofore a delegate in Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia, and go-

vernor of the ſaid ſtate, and now miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: Which reſpective plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, and on mature deliberation, have concluded, ſettled, and ſigned the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

There ſhall be a firm, inviolable, and univerſal peace and ſincere friendſhip between his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, his heirs, ſucceſſors, and ſubjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens on the other, without exceptions of perſons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The ſubjects of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia may frequent all the coaſts and countries of the United States of America, and reſide and trade there in all ſorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandiſe;

and ſhall pay within the ſaid United States no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatſoever, than the moſt favored nations are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which the moſt favored nation does or ſhall enjoy; ſubmitting themſelves, nevertheleſs, to the laws and uſages there eſtabliſhed, and to which are ſubmitted the citizens of the United States, and the citizens and ſubjects of the moſt favored nations.

ARTICLE III.

In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coaſts and countries of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and reſide and trade there in all ſorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandiſe, and ſhall pay, in the dominions of his ſaid majeſty, no other or greater duties, charges, or fees whatſoever, than the moſt favored nation is or ſhall be obliged to

pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which the moſt favored nation does or ſhall enjoy; ſubmitting themſelves nevertheleſs to the laws and uſages there eſtabliſhed, and to which are ſubmitted the ſubjects of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and the ſubjects and citizens of the moſt favored nations.

ARTICLE IV.

More eſpecially each party ſhall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures, and merchandiſe, in their own or any other veſſels, to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it ſhall be lawful for all the ſubjects or citizens of that other freely to purchaſe them; and thence to take the produce, manufactures, and merchandiſe of the other, which all the ſaid citizens or ſubjects ſhall in like manner be free to ſell them, paying in both caſes ſuch duties, charges, and fees only, as are or ſhall be paid by the moſt favored

favored nation. Nevertheleſs the king of Pruſſia and the United States, and each of them, reſerve to themſelves the right, where any nation reſtrains the tranſportation of merchandiſe to the veſſels of the country of which it is the growth or manufacture, to eſtabliſh againſt ſuch nation retaliating regulations; and alſo the right to prohibit, in their reſpective countries, the importation and exportation of all merchandiſe whatſoever, when reaſons of ſtate ſhall require it. In this caſe the ſubjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties ſhall not import nor export the merchandiſe prohibited by the other; but if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the ſame merchandiſe, the citizens or ſubjects of the other ſhall immediately enjoy the ſame liberty.

ARTICLE V.

The merchants, commanders of veſſels, or other ſubjects or citizens of either party,

ty, ſhall not, within the ports or juriſdiction of the other, be forced to unload any ſort of merchandiſe into any other veſſels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they pleaſe.

ARTICLE VI.

That the veſſels of either party loading within the ports or juriſdiction of the other, may not be uſeleſsly haraſſed or detained, it is agreed that all examinations of goods required by the laws, ſhall be made before they are laden on board the veſſel, and that there ſhall be no examination after; nor ſhall the veſſel be ſearched at any time, unleſs articles ſhall have been laden therein clandeſtinely and illegally; in which caſe the perſon by whoſe order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, ſhall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other perſon ſhall be moleſted, nor ſhall any other goods, nor the veſſel be ſeized or detained for that cauſe.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VII.

Each party ſhall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all veſſels and other effects belonging to the citizens or ſubjects of the other, which ſhall be within the extent of their juriſdiction, by ſea or by land; and ſhall uſe all their efforts to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored to their right owners, their veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken from them within the extent of their ſaid juriſdiction.

ARTICLE VIII.

The veſſels of the ſubjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coaſt belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, ſhall have liberty to depart, and to purſue their voyage without moleſtation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties,

ties, charges, or fees whatſoever, except thoſe eſtabliſhed for veſſels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itſelf, or of other eſtabliſhments for the ſafety and convenience of navigators; which duties, charges, and fees ſhall be the ſame, and ſhall be paid on the ſame footing, as in the caſe of ſubjects or citizens of the country where they are eſtabliſhed.

ARTICLE IX.

When any veſſel of either party ſhall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwiſe damaged on the coaſts, or within the dominion of the other, their reſpective ſubjects or citizens ſhall receive, as well for themſelves as for their veſſels and effects, the ſame aſſiſtance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and ſhall pay the ſame charges and dues only as the ſaid inhabitants would be ſubject to pay in a like caſe; and if the operations of repair ſhall require

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that the whole or any part of their cargo be unladed, they ſhall pay no duties, charges, or fees on the part which they ſhall relade and carry away. The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the ſea ſhall be entirely aboliſhed, with reſpect to the ſubjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE X.

The citizens or ſubjects of each party ſhall have power to diſpoſe of their perſonal goods within the juriſdiction of the other, by teſtament, donation, or otherwiſe; and their repreſentatives, being ſubjects or citizens of the other party, ſhall ſucceed to their ſaid perſonal goods, whether by teſtament or *ab inteſtato*, and may take poſſeſſion thereof, either by themſelves or by others acting for them, and diſpoſe of the ſame at their will, paying ſuch dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the ſaid goods are ſhall be ſubject to pay in like caſes; and in caſe of the abſence of the

the repreſentative, ſuch care ſhall be taken of the ſaid goods, and for ſo long a time, as would be taken of the goods of a native in like caſe, until the lawful owner may take meaſures for receiving them. And if queſtion ſhall ariſe among ſeveral claimants, to which of them the ſaid goods belong, the ſame ſhall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the ſaid goods are. And where, on the death of any perſon holding real eſtate within the territories of the one party, ſuch real eſtate would by the laws of the land deſcend on a citizen or ſubject of the other, were he not diſqualified by alienage, ſuch ſubject ſhall be allowed a reaſonable time to ſell the ſame, and to withdraw the proceeds without moleſtation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the reſpective ſtates. But this article ſhall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already publiſhed or hereafter to be publiſhed, by his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, to prevent the emigration of his ſubjects.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XI.

The moſt perfect freedom of conſcience and of worſhip is granted to the citizens or ſubjects of either party, within the juriſdiction of the other, without being liable to moleſtation in that reſpect, for any cauſe, other than an inſult on the religion of others. Moreover, when the ſubjects or citizens of the one party ſhall die within the juriſdiction of the other, their bodies ſhall be buried in the uſual burying-grounds, or other decent and ſuitable places, and ſhall be protected from violation or diſturbance.

ARTICLE XII.

If one of the contracting parties ſhould be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourſe and commerce of the ſubjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers ſhall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that caſe as in full peace, the veſſels of the neutral

neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports, and on the coaſts of the belligerent parties, free veſſels making free goods, inſomuch that all things ſhall be adjudged free which ſhall be on board any veſſel belonging to the neutral party, although ſuch things belong to an enemy of the other; and the ſame freedom ſhall be extended to perſons who ſhall be on board a free veſſel, although they ſhould be enemies to the other party, unleſs they be ſoldiers in actual ſervice of ſuch enemy.

ARTICLE XIII.

And in the ſame caſe of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and miſunderſtandings that uſually ariſe reſpecting the merchandiſe heretofore called contraband, ſuch as arms, ammunition, and military ſtores of every kind, no ſuch articles carried in the veſſels, or by the ſubjects or citizens of one of the parties, to the enemies of the other, ſhall be deemed

deemed contraband, ſo as to induce confiſcation or condemnation, and a loſs of property to individuals. Nevertheleſs it ſhall be lawful to ſtop ſuch veſſels and articles, and to detain them for ſuch length of time, as the captors may think neceſſary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might enſue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reaſonable compenſation for the loſs ſuch arreſt ſhall occaſion to the proprietors: And it ſhall further be allowed to uſe, in the ſervice of the captors, the whole or any part of the military ſtores ſo detained, paying the owners the full value of the ſame, to be aſcertained by the current price at the place of its deſtination. But in the caſe ſuppoſed, of a veſſel ſtopped for articles heretofore deemed contraband, if the maſter of the veſſel ſtopped will deliver out the goods ſuppoſed to be of contraband nature, he ſhall be admitted to do it, and the veſſel ſhall not in that caſe be carried into any port, nor further detained, but ſhall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

ARTICLE XIV.

And in the ſame caſe where one of the parties is engaged in war with another power, that the veſſels of the neutral party may be readily and certainly known, it is agreed, that they ſhall be provided with ſea-letters, or paſſports, which ſhall expreſs the name, the property, and burthen of the veſſel, as alſo the name and dwelling of the maſter, which paſſports ſhall be made out in good and due forms (to be ſettled by conventions between the parties whenever occaſion ſhall require); ſhall be renewed as often as the veſſel ſhall return into port; and ſhall be exhibited whenſoever required, as well in the open ſea as in port. But if the ſaid veſſel be under convoy of one or more veſſels of war belonging to the neutral party, the ſimple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the ſaid veſſel belongs to the party of which he is, ſhall be conſidered as eſtabliſhing the fact, and ſhall

relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

ARTICLE XV.

And to prevent entirely all diſorder and violence in ſuch caſes, it is ſtipulated, that when the veſſels of the neutral party, ſailing without convoy, ſhall be met by any veſſel of war, public or private, of the other party, ſuch veſſel of war ſhall not approach within cannon-ſhot of the ſaid neutral veſſel, nor ſend more than two or three men in their boat on board the ſame, to examine her ſea-letters or paſſports. And all perſons belonging to any veſſel of war, public or private, who ſhall moleſt, or injure, in any manner whatever, the people, veſſels, or effects of the other party, ſhall be reſponſible in their perſons and property for damages and intereſt, ſufficient ſecurity for which ſhall be given by all commanders of private armed veſſels before they are commiſſioned.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is agreed that the ſubjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their veſſels and effects, ſhall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpoſe whatſoever. And in all caſes of ſeizure, detention, or arreſt, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or ſubject of the one party, within the juriſdiction of the other, the ſame ſhall be made and proſecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular courſe of proceedings uſual in ſuch caſes.

ARTICLE XVII.

If any veſſel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and retaken by that other, they ſhall be brought into ſome port of one of the parties, and delivered into the cuſtody

cuſtody of the officers of that port, in order to be reſtored entire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If the citizens or ſubjects of either party, in danger from tempeſts, pirates, enemies, or other accident, ſhall take refuge, with their veſſels or effects, within the harbours or juriſdiction of the other, they ſhall be received, protected, and treated with humanity and kindneſs, and ſhall be permitted to furniſh themſelves, at reaſonable prices, with all refreſhments, proviſions, and other things neceſſary for their ſuſtenance, health, and accommodation, and for the repair of their veſſels.

ARTICLE XIX.

The veſſels of war, public and private, of both parties, ſhall carry freely whereſoever they pleaſe the veſſels and effects

taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the cuſtoms, or any others; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be arreſted, ſearched, or put under legal proceſs, when they come to, and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors, to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanding officer of ſuch veſſels ſhall be obliged to ſhew. But no veſſel which ſhall have made prizes on the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the king of France, ſhall have a right of aſylum in the ports or havens of the ſaid United States; and if any ſuch be forced therein by tempeſt, or dangers of the ſea, they ſhall be obliged to depart as ſoon as poſſible, according to the tenor of the treaties exiſting between his ſaid moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the ſaid United States.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XX.

No citizen or ſubject of either of the contracting parties ſhall take from any power with which the other may be at war any commiſſion or letter of marque for arming any veſſel to act as a privateer againſt the other, on pain of being puniſhed as a pirate; nor ſhall either party hire, lend, or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offenſively or defenſively againſt that other.

ARTICLE XXI.

If the two contracting parties ſhould be engaged in war againſt a common enemy, the following points ſhall be obſerved between them.

1ſt. If a veſſel of one of the parties, retaken by a privateer of the other, ſhall not have been in poſſeſſion of the enemy

more than twenty-four hours, ſhe ſhall be reſtored to the firſt owner for one-third of the value of the veſſel and cargo; but if ſhe ſhall have been more than twenty-four hours in poſſeſſion of the enemy, ſhe ſhall belong wholly to the recaptor.

2d. If in the ſame caſe the recapture were by a public veſſel of war of the one party, reſtitution ſhall be made to the owner for one thirtieth part of the value of the veſſel and cargo, if ſhe ſhall not have been in the poſſeſſion of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and one tenth of the ſaid value where ſhe ſhall have been longer, which ſums ſhall be diſtributed in gratuities to the recaptors.

3d. The reſtitution in the caſes aforeſaid ſhall be after due proof of property, and ſurety given for the part to which the recaptors are entitled.

4th. The veſſels of war, public and private, of the two parties, ſhall be reciprocally

procally admitted with their prizes into the reſpective ports of each: but the ſaid prizes ſhall not be diſcharged nor ſold there, until their legality ſhall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the ſtates to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatures of the place into which the prize ſhall have been conducted.

5th. It ſhall be free to each party to make ſuch regulations as they ſhall judge neceſſary for the conduct of their reſpective veſſels of war, public and private, relative to the veſſels which they ſhall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

ARTICLE XXII.

Where the parties ſhall have a common enemy, or ſhall both be neutral, the veſſels of war of each ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection the veſſels of the other going the ſame courſe, and ſhall defend

defend ſuch veſſels as long as they hold the ſame courſe, againſt all force and violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend veſſels belonging to the party of which they are.

ARTICLE XXIII.

If war ſhould ariſe between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then reſiding in the other, ſhall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and ſettle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without moleſtation or hindrance: And all women and children, ſcholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artizans, manufacturers, and fiſhermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others whoſe occupations are for the common ſubſiſtence and benefit of mankind, ſhall be allowed to continue their reſpective employments,

and

and ſhall not be moleſted in their perſons, nor ſhall their houſes or goods be burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, nor their fields waſted by the armed force of the enemy into whoſe power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is neceſſary to be taken from them for the uſe of ſuch armed force, the ſame ſhall be paid for at a reaſonable price. And all merchant and trading veſſels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the neceſſaries, conveniencies, and comforts of human life more eaſy to be obtained, and more general, ſhall be allowed to paſs free and unmoleſted, and neither of the contracting powers ſhall grant or iſſue any commiſſion to any private armed veſſels, empowering them to take or deſtroy ſuch trading veſſels, or interrupt ſuch commerce.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XXIV.

And to prevent the deſtruction of priſoners of war, by ſending them into diſtant and inclement countries, or by crouding them into cloſe and noxious places, the two contracting parties ſolemnly pledge themſelves to each other, and to the world, that they will not adopt any ſuch practice; that neither will ſend the priſoners whom they may take from the other into the Eaſt-Indies, or any other parts of Aſia or Africa, but that they ſhall be placed in ſome part of their dominions in Europe or America, in wholeſome ſituations; that they ſhall not be confined in dungeons, priſon-ſhips, nor priſons, nor be put into irons, nor bound, nor otherwiſe reſtrained in the uſe of their limbs; that the officers ſhall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient diſtricts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be diſpoſed in cantonments, open and extenſive enough for air and exerciſe,

exerciſe, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whoſe power they are for their own troops; that the officers ſhall alſo be daily furniſhed, by the party in whoſe power they are, with as many rations, and of the ſame articles and quality, as are allowed by them, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others ſhall be daily furniſhed by them with ſuch ration as they allow to a common ſoldier in their own ſervice; the value whereof ſhall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjuſtment of accounts for the ſubſiſtence of priſoners at the cloſe of the war; and the ſaid accounts ſhall not be mingled with, or ſet off againſt any others, nor the balances due on them be withheld as a ſatisfaction or repriſal for any other article, or for any other cauſe, real or pretended, whatever; that each party ſhall be allowed to keep a commiſſary of priſoners of their own appointment, with every ſeparate cantonment of priſoners in poſſeſſion of the other, which

which commiſſary ſhall ſee the priſoners as often as he pleaſes, ſhall be allowed to receive and diſtribute whatever comforts may be ſent to them by their friends, and ſhall be free to make his reports in open letters to thoſe who employ him; but if any officer ſhall break his parole, or any other priſoner ſhall eſcape from the limits of his cantonment, after they ſhall have been deſignated to him, ſuch individual officer, or other priſoner, ſhall forfeit ſo much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war diſſolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, ſhall be conſidered as annulling or ſuſpending this and the next preceding article, but on the contrary, that the ſtate of war is preciſely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as ſacredly obſerved as the moſt acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XXV.

The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other conſuls, vice-conſuls, agents, and commiſſaries of their own appointment, whoſe functions ſhall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party ſhall chuſe to make ſuch appointment; but if any ſuch conſuls ſhall exerciſe commerce, they ſhall be ſubmitted to the ſame laws and uſages to which the private individuals of their nation are ſubmitted in the ſame place.

ARTICLE XXVI.

If either party ſhall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it ſhall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to ſuch other nation, or on yielding the compenſation where ſuch nation does the ſame.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XXVII.

His majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty ſhall be in force during the term of ten years from the exchange of ratifications, and if the expiration of that term ſhould happen during the courſe of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during ſuch a war ſhall continue in force until the concluſion of the treaty which ſhall re-eſtabliſh peace; and that this treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its ſignature.

In teſtimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereto ſubſcribed their names, and affixed their ſeals, at the places of their reſpective reſidence, and at the dates expreſſed under their ſeveral ſignatures.

F. G. de

F. G. de Thulemeier, à la Hage, le 10 Septembre, 1785. (L. S.)

(L. S.) *Tho. Jefferſon.* Paris, July 28, 1785.

(L. S.) *B. Franklin.* Paſſy, July 9, 1785.

(L. S.) *John Adams.* London, Auguſt 5, 1785.

NOW KNOW YE, That we the ſaid United States in Congreſs aſſembled, having conſidered and approved, do hereby ratify and confirm the ſaid treaty, and every article and clauſe therein contained. In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our ſeal to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs the hon. Nathaniel Gorham, our chairman in the abſence of his excellency John Hancock, our preſident, the ſeventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, and of our independence and ſovereignty, the tenth.

On the queſtion to agree to this ratification, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. King:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Long	*ay*	*ay* *
Maſſachuſets,	Mr. Gorham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. King	*ay*	
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Manning	*ay*	*ay* *
Connecticut,	Mr. Johnſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Haring	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Smith	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Symmes	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hornblower	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Pettit	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bayard	*ay*	
	Mr. St. Clair	*ay*	
	Mr. Wilſon	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Patten	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Rodney	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Hindman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Harriſon	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Grayſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Monroe	*ay*	

North-

North-Carolina,	Mr. Blount	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bloodworth	*ay*	
	Mr. White	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Pinckney	*ay*	*
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*

So it was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative.